





# The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1863.

## THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

We are pleased to see by our exchanges that the noble Democracy of this State, although they deeply regret the result of the election, are by no means disheartened. Everywhere the cry is, we must not cease to labor for the country, we must keep up our organizations and persevere in the good work; after a while we shall succeed; the people cannot always be deflected, and when reaction takes place victory will crown our efforts, and it may not, even then, be too late to steer the strained and laboring vessel safely into harbor. This is the right spirit, and it is so universal as to be encouraging. Never let your zeal in a good cause flag, fellow Democrats—our duty is to not hope—to keep the line of battle—to "pick our flints and try again."

The official returns of all the counties in the State have been received, except fifteen. The result counts up 11,684 majority for Curtin. The counties yet to hear from are, Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Greene, Jefferson, Potter, Somerset, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington and Wayne. These counties, in 1862, gave a Republican majority of 1,450. Should the result be the same in these counties this year, Curtin's majority will be about 13,000 in the State. Again, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court—the man who voted in the Convention that we our present State Constitution to give negroes the right to vote—falls several thousand votes behind Curtin, in the State. A rather significant result.

The indications are that the Republicans have carried the Legislature. The Senate 17 Republicans to 16 Democrats—the Democrats having gained three Senators in the late election. Harry White, the Senator from Indiana, is a prisoner in Richmond, having been captured in June last, at Winchester, and should he not be released by the time the Legislature convenes, the Senate will be a tie. In the House the Democrats will probably have 48 and the Republicans 52 members.

Woodward and Curtin in Their Own Counties. —Luzerne is Judge Woodward's native county, and his majority is 2,781. Centre is Curtin's native county, and it goes for Woodward 250 by 344 majority. In 1860 Curtin carried Centre by a majority of 341. This is tolerably good evidence that Judge Woodward got the most votes where he had his shoddy opponent well known.

It is significant that in Connecticut and Indiana the elections have gone for the Democrats. The reason is obvious. The Republican soldiers were not sent home, and greenbacks were not squandered.

Gov. Seymour, of New York, issued his proclamation announcing to the citizens that he expects all classes to aid the government in securing volunteers, under the President's recent proclamation. And yet such men as Senator Wilson, with the whole Republican press of the country, have taken great delight in denouncing Governor Seymour as a "Copperhead" and "rebel sympathizer."

The Abolitionists made a vast deal of brag about Mr. Vallandigham's "peace" notions, and had him defeated in Ohio; at the same time they were equally earnest and unscrupulous in their efforts to defeat Gen. Tuttle, a War Democrat, who ran for Governor at Iowa. How utterly hypocritical are the "no-party" pretensions of the Republican party!

The Allentown Democrat has raised at the head of its editorial columns the name of General George B. McClellan, for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Amendment of the Conscription Law.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that there is talk in military circles of an early repeal of one of the sections of the conscription act by the new Congress—that which provides for temporary exemption by the payment of three hundred dollars. This will be urged in December, and it is not improbable that when the next draft is made, should the quotas not be made up by volunteering, exemption by the payment of money will be impossible.

Photographs of the Moon.—Dr. Draper, of New York, has taken a photograph of the moon nearly three feet in diameter, magnified to 320 times the size of the moon as seen with the naked eye. It represents that body on a scale of seventy miles to the inch—it shows with great distinctness the mountain ranges, the volcanic craters and the streams of lava. The doctor has been at work five years constructing the largest reflecting telescope in America, with peculiarities especially fitting it for celestial photography.

Grand Crop of Apples.—An apple tree on the farm of the late Samuel Lodge, and now in possession of Mrs. Hannah McSorley, in Brandywine Hundred, Del., has just borne a second crop. The first crop ripened about the 4th of July, and the second is said to be of fine flavor.

The Washington correspondents of the Administration organs all concur in promising an unusually gay season at the White House, next winter. The correspondent of the Springfield Republican informs us that "the gaieties" will go on "whether our armies succeed or fail."

The Squabby (Pa.) Gazette has begun the name of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency.

The negro soldiers at Fort Mifflin are said to be first and challenge at first.

## GEN. ROSECRANS REMOVED.

We now have the positive information that Gen. Rosecrans has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and that Major General Ulysses S. Grant takes command of this department and of the Army of the Tennessee, (Grant's old army), the Army of the Cumberland, (Rosecrans' late army), and the Army of Kentucky, (Burnside's). General Thomas takes the immediate command vacated by General Rosecrans, who has been ordered to Cincinnati to report to the Adjutant General at Washington. It is alleged that General Rosecrans has been guilty of quite a catalogue of military offences, a single one of which would be sufficient for the removal of any officer.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

The fact that Gen. Rosecrans was with Gen. McCook and Crittenden asleep in Chattanooga, while Gen. Thomas was fighting a brave and desperate fight alone, has been known to the government for weeks. It is understood that Gen. Rosecrans has failed ever since the battle of Chickamauga, to exhibit in his dispatches a spirit equal to the circumstances to which he found himself. It is now understood that Gen. Rosecrans came very near losing his command during the siege of Vicksburg, in consequence of his refusal to assist Gen. Grant, after repeated orders by the government and from Gen. Grant himself, by attacking Vicksburg, so as to make a diversion in Grant's favor, and prevent the reinforcement of Johnston. The government is said to have been too cautious before crossing the Tennessee, and too rash afterwards, in the first case hesitating to obey orders to move, and in the second disregarding orders not to move too rapidly; that, in a word, the Chattanooga campaign was really a failure.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Tuesday, mentions that Secretary Stanton met General Grant and Indianapolis on Sunday evening, and that they at once started together for Chattanooga. It adds:

"The explanation of all this, as it comes to us from a reliable source, is that General Hooker was at Stevenson with his troops, claiming that his command was an independent one. General Rosecrans at the same time claimed that it was part of his command. The government is said to have been too cautious before crossing the Tennessee, and too rash afterwards, in the first case hesitating to obey orders to move, and in the second disregarding orders not to move too rapidly; that, in a word, the Chattanooga campaign was really a failure. The Cincinnati Gazette, of Tuesday, mentions that Secretary Stanton met General Grant and Indianapolis on Sunday evening, and that they at once started together for Chattanooga. It adds:

Novel Method of Stirring Up Temper.—Burdell Shelling His Own Wagon Train.—An incident occurred during the late retrograde movement of Meade's army which shows that General Burdell is as fertile in expedients as he is brave in an emergency. While bringing up the rear, with the rebels far behind him, he came up with a wagon train several miles long, numbering it, it is said, eight hundred wagons. The train was stopped, and Burdell could find no one in command to start it. No line was to be lost. The enemy were coming, and Burdell's command would be cut up and the train captured. The teamsters in that long line could not be made to comprehend and act.

General Burdell in a few seconds comprehended and acted. He ordered one of his rifled pieces to be planted in the rear of the train, and began firing shell, up the road, over the wagons, at the longest range, and with a good elevation. A few of these "rotten cannon balls" bursting over the train roused the sleepers and fixed the business. Believing that the rebels were close upon them, the wagon masters and teamsters applied whip and spur, and the whole caravan was moved off safely.

The Late Col. S. W. Black.—There has recently turned up a sad but interesting memento of Col. Black. It is now in possession of his respected wife. A rebel officer who witnessed the engagement in which the gallant Colonel lost his life, and no doubt intensely admired the bold dash and chivalric spirit which characterized his movements on that memorable occasion, saw him fall and die on the battlefield. He was so much interested in the man, although an entire stranger and an enemy, he caused a photograph to be taken of him when dead, and endorsed on it "A Brave Soldier." The photograph happened to be shown in a group of rebel officers, and one of them at once recognized it to be the image of Col. S. W. Black, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This simple and brief tribute to the bravery of the Colonel, elicited from a stranger and an enemy, is not needed here.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham has addressed a letter to the Democrats of Ohio, urging them to bear their recent defeat with patience, and to abate not a jot of their interest in the principles which they have announced. He concludes that he will ever be steadfast in these opinions, and true to the constitution, and to the State and country of his birth.

The defeat of the Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is just what Jeff. Davis and his rebel leaders asked and prayed for. Their presses have been, for a long time, saying "keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North"—"give us, rather, men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner; they cause the Union and despise it, and so do we."

The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "We have sufficient returns from the local elections in this State, on Tuesday last, to justify us in stating that the Democracy will have a decided majority in the aggregate vote. The official returns will fully confirm this statement."

If seventy-five thousand officials were required to produce sixty thousand conscripts from the last draft, how many will it take to get "three hundred thousand more?"

There was tight work in Perry. Curtin beats Woodward 32, and Agnew beats Lowrie 8. Magee, Democrat, is said to be beaten for Assembly by one vote. Last year he was elected by seven.

A Deliberate Shot.—James Hiley, of the 118th, Pennsylvania, was shot for desertion on Saturday evening, at dusk, on Bull Run, in sight of the 2d division of the corps, it being the second offence.

## HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Philadelphia Age of Monday says:—The official majority for Governor Curtin will be considerably less than twenty thousand, and from the admissions of the Administration organs themselves, it is easily shown that this majority was only obtained by grossly unfair means. A day or two before the election the New York Tribune predicted that the majority for Governor Curtin would be a little over 20,000. "Being just about the number of returned soldiers, invalids, &c., who will be on hand to give him (Curtin) a 100 at the polls."

Letters which we have published prove that these soldiers, allowed to come home, were pledged to vote the Republican ticket, and undoubtedly most of them did so. But other recruits were obtained. The Washington Chronicle said—and its statement was corroborated by the New York Times—that:

"The friends of Curtin and the Union who have left this city and vicinity during the past week or two, for the purpose of voting the Union ticket, number over nine thousand, exclusive of soldiers."

A very large majority of these "friends of Curtin and the Union" reside in Washington, and have made it their domicile, their loyalty was so ardent that the offer of a free pass for the round trip was sufficient to bring them back to their old homes for the one day. But Governor Curtin had other allies. The Federal office-holders in the State are numbered by thousands, and his own patronage has been enormous. With all these aids his success would have been assured in ordinary times; but a great revolution in public opinion had taken place. Thousands who last year voted for the Republicans were about to vote for Judge Woodward. These changes were as well known to the League as to our own friends, and it was very well understood that it would not be safe to depend upon the forty or fifty thousand votes that had been secured by direct or indirect coercion. Accordingly, a gigantic series of frauds was planned. "Greenbacks" were abundant; and, indeed, if Mr. Chase believed that "it would be almost impossible to maintain the public credit" if the Administration were not successful, he would, perhaps, have been justified, on the score of a "financial necessity," in furnishing the sinews of political war. At all events, money was never so squandered in any canvass as it was by the Republicans in this one, and not only were individual voters bribed, but in some instances outspokeners and election officers were bought up. Of course, therefore, there was little difficulty in effecting the most enormous frauds. As a sample of these, we ask attention to the manner in which things were done in the First ward, in Pittsburgh, as exposed in the following letter from a thoroughly trustworthy source:

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1863.  
Messrs. Editors:—Tell our friends not to pay over any of the Allegheny against Berks further advance. There are most outrageous frauds here, now being developed, and which can easily be proved. One of these was perpetrated in the First ward of this city, where, besides polling for Curtin perhaps two hundred illegal votes, they made Woodward's vote only seventy-seven; Lowrie receives one hundred and seventy-nine and the county ticket, say one hundred and ninety to one hundred and ninety-eight. Now, at least one hundred and eighty men will swear they voted for Woodward, and those who prepared and distributed the tickets will swear that Woodward's name was in them all. The tally sheet squares with the ballots, and the only explanation is that about one hundred and twenty Woodward tickets were thrown out and replaced with a like number with Curtin's name on them. Is Wilkin-Burg, who was sworn to, some of them from Canada. It is intended to protest against these districts to day before the Return Judges, and then to go on a legal trial. We polled 10,000 votes, a thousand more than in 1860, and yet we are beaten 7,000.

Thus favored, it is not surprising that Governor Curtin has been re-elected, but our heavy gains on last year's vote justified the confident anticipations of our friends, who only judged from the changes that had taken place under their observation, and failed to appreciate the colossal power of an Administration controlling an army of half a million of men, and expending, day by day, two millions of dollars. Against such an organization the people are practically helpless, and it will not be until the members of the Republican party open their eyes to the truth, and all men see—as a large majority of the honest voters of Pennsylvania already see—that the men in Washington are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union, that we need hope for a change. That day, we firmly believe, is not far distant.

## THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The policy to be pursued by the Democratic party in this State is a very plain one. The returns of the late election show very conclusively that we have a majority of the honest voters of this Commonwealth. We have gained in the last year over thirty thousand votes, and nothing but the most atrocious frauds have given our enemies the victory; but they have it. For whatever may take place, therefore, in the coming year, we will in no wise be accountable. The men at the head of the Government excuse their failure by the pretence that unanimity was needed, and they have, at a heavy cost to the nation, secured it so far that in the prosecution of their cherished schemes they now have no obstacle. They are free to do as they like; and while they lure on the people to support them, in the outbreak of the war, by the promise that sixty or ninety days would end the war, and then recommended their unconstitutional schemes of emancipation and confiscation by predicting that their adoption would destroy at once the Confederate power, they have now, at the end of three years, duped thousands of honest men into voting for them, under the assurance that a victory at the polls would ensure our triumph in the field. A single year should suffice to test this theory; and in the meanwhile, we cannot do better than to wait the result. Conscious of our own strength and rectitude, and discharged from all responsibility, let us calmly leave our vindication to the whirlwind of time.—Age.

A Good Shot.—Mr. Robert Willey, on the 15th inst., killed on Joe's Point, Dorchester county, Md., an owl, with a single barrel gun, 32-wild ducks.

A Deliberate Shot.—James Hiley, of the 118th, Pennsylvania, was shot for desertion on Saturday evening, at dusk, on Bull Run, in sight of the 2d division of the corps, it being the second offence.

"Go to thunder," is now rendered "Take your departure to the shade of the reprobate's couch of Henry's artillery!"

## PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

### 300,000 Volunteers Called Out.

On Saturday the President issued the following proclamation, calling for three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years. This call, it will be observed, is in addition to the present draft, which has already taken place in several of the States. It will be further observed that if the quotas of the States now called for are not filled by the 5th of January next, the deficiency will be made up by another draft.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the term of service of a part of the volunteers from the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governor of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the United States service, for the term of three years or the war, the quota of three hundred thousand men.

I do further proclaim that all volunteers called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of the several States by the President, through the provost marshal general's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited to the quota from the quotas established for the draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft of the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, and the draft of said State, for the draft of said quota, shall commence on the 5th of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing laws, or with the draft of the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department, and the provost marshal general's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been and may be issued by said department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus required, and to the efforts of the Government to secure the success of the war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President:  
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

## AN INFAMOUS CONFESSION.

When Abolitionism is drunk with success, truths are let out, which Abolitionism, when sober, conceals. Witness the following:

"The Great Union Victory.—Not victories in the field, but better yet, at the ballot-box. It is strictly true, that the victory of the Union was won by the ballot-box, and not by the sword. The Federal army now holds the country east of the Rappahannock, and there is no indication of a battle. A correspondent of a New York paper says that on Monday last, General Sherman's cavalry, a large body of Confederate cavalry, and a small body of the Seventh Maryland Regiment, Col. Webster, this report is contradicted.

A Richmond paper of Wednesday publishes a dispatch from Gen. Lee, stating that the advance of Gen. E. K. Pickens on Monday was opposed by Gen. Stuart in front, while Gen. Fitz Lee attacked in the flank and rear. The Federal forces were followed until they reached their infantry supports at Haymarket and Gainesville. Two hundred prisoners were captured on Tuesday. Major General Burnside has written to the headquarters of the army details of his recent movements in East Tennessee, and is lodged from a strong position at Blue Springs, and retreating to the north.

General Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Marshall. The Confederate cavalry leader Shelby has moved the Arkansas army in the direction of Missouri, at the head of eight hundred mounted men.

A fight took place on the Big Black river, Mississippi, on the 13th inst., resulting in the defeat of the Confederates, who retreated beyond Port Hudson. The Federal loss was fifteen killed and wounded.

A Dilemma.—The situation of things along the Missouri and Kansas line is graphically pictured in two short sentences from the Leavenworth Bulletin:

"The general order requiring all to leave the border counties has been carried out. All persons found without proper papers are shot at sight."

And Johnson says he will hang every man with papers. A hard alternative, the rope or the bullet.

Selling Liquor by the Sack.—A novel mode to get liquor to the army has just been discovered near Washington. A woman who sports gutta serena breasts filled with molasses, and cries "ten cents a sack." From these soldiers, like babies, quaff copious draughts.

No Time to Refuse Liars.—Henry Ward Beecher says: "Life would be a perpetual sea hunt if a man were obliged to run down all the innuendoes, insinuations, and suspicions, which are uttered against him."

Abolition Logic.—"Why is the negro the equal of the white man?" "Because God created them both." "On that principle, why is he equal to a Brigadier General?" "Of course."

The State officers of Massachusetts have been elected on a platform of non-resistance to the United States. Yet Massachusetts is the very hotbed of the "shoddy" loyalty of these strange times.

## THE WAR NEWS.

Seven companies of the Ninth Maryland Regiment, numbering about 350 men, were captured by the rebels at Charlestown, Va., a week ago. Fifty subsequently escaped, and reached Harper's Ferry. It is believed that two were killed, and four wounded. According to a dispatch from R. Richardson, it seems that the town was suddenly surrounded by about twelve hundred Confederate cavalry and mounted infantry, with six pieces of artillery planted in commanding positions. A surrender of the town was demanded, but Col. Simpson refused to comply. Soon after the Confederates commenced shelling the place. Two shells struck the Court House, where the Ninth Regiment was quartered, doing some slight damage to the building. The third shell fell near by, and exploding, injured Adjutant Richardson severely. Soon after the Federal troops, seeing the large force by which they were surrounded, attempted to cut their way through. This resulted in the capture of the town. The rebels subsequently retired from the town, and were pursued ten miles.

Wednesday's News says:—It is reported from Washington that the Confederate army is moving the capital is retreating towards Knoxville, followed by General Meade. A want of supplies, coupled with the advance of General Burnside in Southwest Virginia, is believed to be the reason for the retrograde movement. There were many rumors in circulation in this city yesterday of a threatened advance of the Confederates across the Potomac into Maryland, but only rumors, as nothing was received in confirmation of reports up to the time of going to press.

Information has been received in Washington confirming the Confederate account of the advance of the Federal forces in Southwest Virginia.

The official reports of infantry losses in the late battles in Rosecrans' department state that in Thomas' corps the loss killed, wounded and missing were 3,301; Meade's, 1,732; making a total loss of 5,033 officers and 14,891 men. The cavalry losses will bring this up to about 16,000. Thirty-six pieces of artillery and a few wagons were also lost. Southern papers give some accounts of the Confederate losses, insinuating that they will be less than 12,000.

Thursday's News says:—It now appears that Gen. Lee's army has not made the precipitate movement southward as reported yesterday. A press messenger reports that on Monday Gen. Stuart's cavalry, which is reported to be in the hands of the rebels, is retreating to Buckland Mills, a point five miles distant, where they encountered a heavy body of the Southern army. The Federal loss in the affair was two hundred killed, wounded and missing, and several wagons, one of which was captured. On Tuesday the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart fell back before Gen. Kilpatrick from near Gainesville towards Warrenton. There was some fighting, but with small loss on the Federal side. The result is positive. It stated, was Warrenton on Monday, with his troops formed in line of battle.

At noon on Tuesday the Confederates were in force at Buckland Mills, about seven miles northwest of Warrenton. The Federal forces were in force in two columns, and a general battle was considered imminent.

A later dispatch, received since the above was written, states that the right column of the Federal army advanced on Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday, the left as far as Greenwich, in Prince William county, eight miles east of Warrenton, and five miles south of Buckland Mills. The troops entered Warrenton without opposition, leading to the belief that the Confederates were retreating.

Friday's News says:—It has been ascertained that General Lee's army, with the exception of General Stuart's cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock on Monday at Rappahannock Station. General Stuart fell back to the river on Tuesday. Confederate officers stated that the retrograde movement was caused by a want of provisions. It is believed that no considerable Confederate force is now north of the Rappahannock, unless it be a portion of General Lee's army, which is retreating to the north.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WANTED! WANTED!—We want money. Will not some of our patrons who know themselves indebted to us, either by subscription, advertising or jobbing, do us the favor to pay up? Our expenses are heavy and must be met, and we cannot see any way of meeting our indebtedness than by those indebted to us coming to our assistance. Who'll be the first to respond? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen, but come along with the cash. If you can't come in person, you can send the amount due with one of your neighbors or by mail.—We repeat it, we want money, and need it.

WOOD!—We are very much in want of Wood. Will not a few of our country friends supply us with the much-needed article soon? We should esteem it a favor.

CONTRACT FOR REMOVING THE DEAD.—We understand that the contract for disintering the bodies of the Gettysburg Battle-field and at the Hospital, and again interring them in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, has been awarded to John H. and Franklin B. Becker, at one dollar and fifty cents per body. The work is to be commenced immediately, the Cemetery grounds having been appropriately laid out for the purpose.

THE OLD DRAFT.—Capt. Wm. B. Lane, United States disbursing officer, heretofore stationed at Philadelphia, arrived at Harrisburg last week. He is under orders from the War Department, to proceed to the various counties in the State for the purpose of settling and paying the expenses of the draft of 1862. This will be good news to the various Deputy Marshals and others interested. The payment of their claims has been incessantly delayed.

LIBERAL BOUNTY.—The enrollment boards of some of the districts in this State, and doubtless also in other States, have received orders from the War Department to open recruiting offices, and to pay all recruits the bounties now authorized by the Government, namely, \$402 for veterans, or men who have been in the service for a period of nine months or more, and have been honorably discharged; and \$300 for new recruits or men who have been in the service for a less period than nine months. It would seem by this that the payment of \$402 to veterans volunteers, which expired by limitation on the 23rd ult., is to be revived and continued.

Rev. Dr. Elias Heiner, pastor of the German Reformed Church, on 23rd street, Baltimore, died in that city, on Tuesday afternoon last. He was in the 53rd year of his age.

Mr. Christian Minner, of Bigler township, has presented us with a lot of large and splendid Apples, for which he has our thanks.

## THE ABOLITION PARTY.

Before the election many rampant supporters of Curtin—indeed the great bulk of the party by whom he was supported—indignantly repudiated the epithet "Abolitionist" applied to them. But now, since three years more of power has been given to them by a majority of the people, they are beginning to lift the mask under which they obtained victory and reveal their natural feelings. What will the thousands of Republicans, who, professing to abhor Abolitionism, yet voted for Curtin, say to the following extract from the leading editorial of the Philadelphia Bulletin, October 21?

"While the Abolitionists in Pennsylvania were a small, insignificant coterie, or while they were only numerous enough to hold the balance of power and be instrumental by the other parties' faction, they may now claim to be a majority. But circumstances which Pennsylvania politicians of the old school could not control, have made the majority of the people Abolitionists, and they have just pronounced at the ballot box their solemn and irrevocable vote for President Lincoln, including the Emancipation proclamation, negro enlistments and every other measure he has adopted in reference to the colored race."

And it adds:

"This war is making all the northern people Abolitionists, except a few desperate political speculators."

People have a right to act with the parties they like best and to choose the names by which they prefer to be designated—but we venture to predict that in less than three years most of those who now seem to glory in the name and principles of Abolitionism will seek to escape from both. The extent of their folly will only become apparent after they have caught the "elephant" they are after and find him to be entirely unmanageable. We side our vote. Three years hence negroes will be plenty, but Abolitionists will be scarce.—Patriot & Union.

## DISCOVERIES AT ROME.

In a letter addressed to the Paris Nation, M. Duchesne gives an interesting account of the discoveries lately made in the environs of Rome, near the Porta del Popolo. One of the hills of that locality a villa believed to have belonged to Calpurnia, Caesar's wife, has this year been entirely excavated. One of the conduits pipes found on the spot bears the name of that lady. At an insignificant depth below the surface of the soil, a suite of rooms has been found, which must have been the ground floor of the villa. The walls of one of the rooms are decorated with painted landscapes, one of them represents a grove of palm and orange trees, with fruits and birds on the branches. The colors are perfectly well preserved, and as vivid as if they had been painted a few days ago. The ceiling have fallen in, but from the fragments it is easy to perceive that they were decorated with aerial figures similar to those discovered at Pompeii. Glass and pottery have also been found on this spot; but the great object of attraction is a beautiful marble statue of Augustus, in his triumphal robes, open enough to reveal a richly sculptured breastplate, the subjects of which are Rome with a cornucopia, and the twins by her side; Apollo with his lyre, mounted on a hippogriff; Diana with a bow, Mars sheathing his sword, a trophy and a triumphal car drawn by four horses, and preceded by winged figures of Victory. The feet of this statue are broken off, but the rest of them is flanked by a cupid on a dolphin. The statue is 23 metres in height, and bears evident traces of paint on its surface. The busts of Septimius Severus, his wife, and his son Geta, have also been found.

A person was recently quite dejected and a friend asked him the cause.

"The deterioration of my race," was the reply.

How so?

"My wife presented me, this morning, with a babe which weighed thirteen pounds and a half. A year ago she had one which weighed fourteen."

President Lincoln, in his reply to the Chicago clergymen, declining to issue the emancipation proclamation, warned them that "constitutional government was at stake." As he refused to do so, we suppose he considers the stake lost.

God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it in the nest.

## THE PROCLAMATION—ANOTHER CONSCRIPTION.

[From the Douglassian Democrat.]  
Two weeks ago, when we announced there would be another call for troops and another conscription, the *Intelligencer* denounced it as a "Copperhead lie." What will they say now when they read Abraham's last Proclamation calling for 300,000 more soldiers? Will they give the "lie" to Mr. Lincoln, or will they acknowledge that they "lied" to deceive the people? The people of Bucks who have not yet got the last draft settled, now have the comfortable reflection that this district has nearly 1,700 more men to raise. As our Republican friends claim to be the only "loyal" men, we presume there will be no difficulty in Bucks in filling her quota in a few days, as all these pure *loyalists* will step into the ranks immediately. They will not want any Democrats, because they are all "Copperheads" and "disloyal." Come now, if you are sincere in your professions of loyalty to the Government and your desire to crush the rebellion, don the soldier's clothes and step into the ranks at once. You are wanted for three years only. Make good your professions or hide your heads in shame, and wait for the conscription, and to sustain the Administration in all its measures to "close forever the fountain of sedition and civil war." All ye who are ready to give the last dollar and the last man, step forward at once to crush out slavery with the musket; but remember, you cannot all be officers—take the head of the ranks—don't fall by the last man.

## A SAD AFFAIR.

On last election day, immediately after the closing of the Hamilton township polls, Mr. Michael Coble, one of the voters, started toward his home in that township, in company



